

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:
—THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE
67—Office on Illinois Street, North of Washington

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN, Editors.

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at *Four Dollars a year*, payable always in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at *Two Dollars a year*, always to be paid in advance.

\$1 in advance will pay for six months.

* * Persons remitting \$10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year; \$2 will pay for six months. \$1 will always be charged for the Tri-Weekly, and 50 cents for the Weekly, during the Legislative sessions.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5.

All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by a postcard; or no attention will be paid to them.

Postage must be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.—Mr. Grund, who writes as we quote below from Graham's Magazine, is a keen and well-travelled observer, and his letter will be read with amusement and instruction;

Of real beauty one sees but little in Paris. Out of twenty faces, ten at least may be said to be less than indifferent, five rather pretty, three tolerably so, one quite so, and the last one an agreeable expression." Of that "radiant and transparency, that marble polish which one sees in London or in England generally, not a trace is to be found on this side of the channel. But then, even in England it is not only the higher classes who can boast of beauty; the countenances of the labouring are not where more deformed and degraded than even there.

But after all there is no city in Europe where you see such legions of handsome women as in Broadway or in Chestnut street, where youth and beauty are almost uniformly united. The milliners of Philadelphia cover more beauty than all the skill of the French "modistes" can show off by candle-light. You meet frequently a handsome foot—a pretty hand—fine eye-brows—coral lips—a pretty neck—a fine waist—long jet hair—pearl teeth—a round arm, &c.; but you scarcely meet these things on any number of them, in the same person. A Flemish sculptor told me that he required twenty-eight different models to make a Venus, and that after all his goddess had very ugly toes, which he could not even supply from imagination.

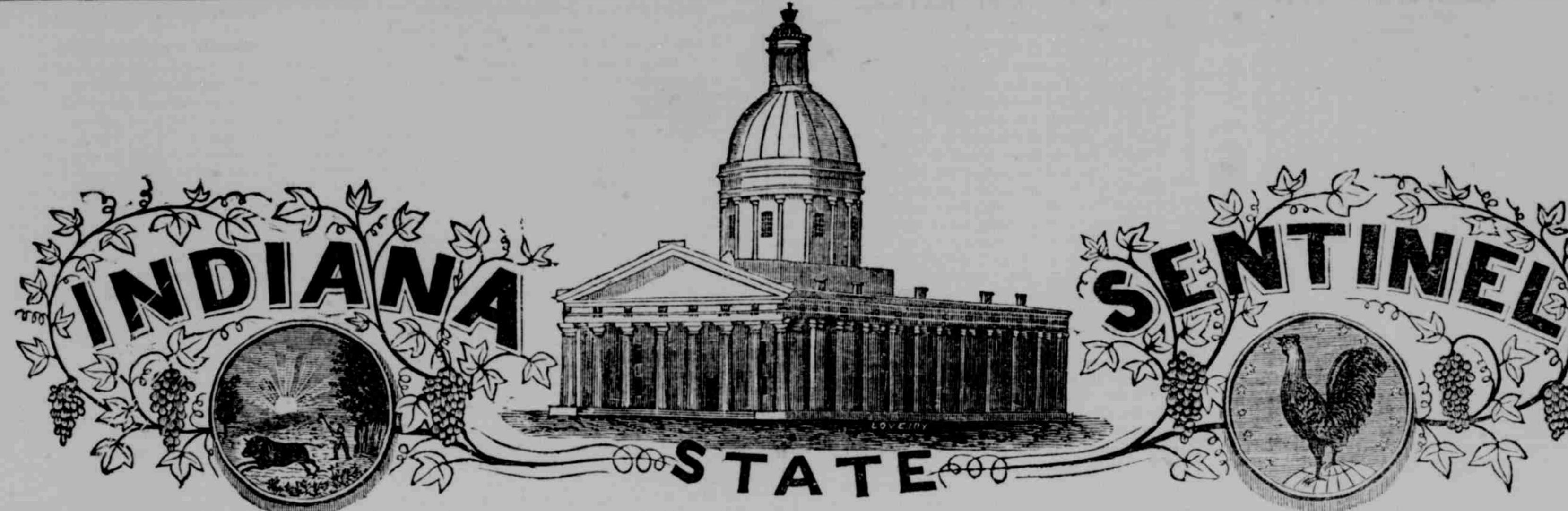
As to form, no women in the world are equal to our own Americans. If the Greek model is yet to be found on earth, it is, I am sure, in Philadelphia, and the eastern shore of Maryland. Fools have said that they are deficient in *embonpoint*, but the true poetry of figure consists in being so proportioned that nothing can be added without destroying the harmony of all the parts, and nothing taken away without exhibiting a deficiency. This, too, is the reason why our American women fade sooner than the European. Take a syllable away from posy, and you destroy the rhyme; prose essays can be handled in any way without losing much of their attractions. The fact is, I scarcely saw a woman on the Continent of Europe, that could not spare, or dispose of twenty additional pounds without suffering materially in appearance; the complete anarchy of her proportions is for the most part prevented only by the iron sceptre—of her mantamaker.

But if the French women are not generally handsome, they certainly possess the art of pleasing, which they study from their infancy, and which they practise alike towards all persons without distinction of rank or fortune. Herein they have an immense advantage over the English. Another art which they possess is the throwing off of a particular part of their person which is handsome, say a small hand, a pretty foot, a round arm, a fine mouth, and so forth.

The moment that a French woman knows she has a fine hand, the whole attitude of her body will be so arranged as to exhibit it to the best advantage. The hand becomes the centre of a battle-field—the head-quarters of all the salies with which she attacks the impressionable portion of mankind. Now that fans are again in fashion, she will be constantly playing with it; then arrange her curls, because that will give her an opportunity of exhibiting her fingers. In her box at the opera one of her gloves will be off, and her white *pot-à-peau* hand placed on the red velvet cushion, which will make it appear twice as white as it really is, and exhibit it in a position fit for a sculptor. If she have a pretty foot, you may rely upon it she will never sit down without uncovering it; her gait will be such as to compel you to look down.

The only thing for which the French women are distinguished, is the agreeableness of their manners. They are less restrained than the English, and, what few Americans would believe, less affected. For though the abstract regard for truth is much greater with the Anglo-Saxon and Saxon races, than with any other people of Romane extraction, yet the forms are so extremely rigorous, and so little based on the natural condition of men and women, that to comply with them, it is necessary in many instances, to check the best feelings, and to appear all but what men and women really are. The artificial distinctions, too, are so arbitrarily drawn, that an Englishman or Englishwoman taken out of the circle they have been accustomed to move in, is like a suspended body removed from its centre of gravity, swinging to and fro, now unnaturally elevated on one side, and now unnaturally depressed on the other, until it has found its equilibrium.

Hence the ridiculous airs of English women on the Continent; their inordinate desire for position in society, and their extreme jealousy of each other. An Englishwoman to be loved and admired, must be seen at home; her poetry lasts until "she is out." From that moment she pleases by her beauty, her rank or her fortune, but seldom by the natural grace of her manners. To please through any thing else, would be a deviation from the rules of aristocracy, and betray a vulgar extraction, or at least a relationship to a city alderman.



Indianapolis, September 12, 1816.]

SEMI-WEEKLY.

[Volume II Number 30.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES and Measures.

A strict construction of the Constitution, and no assumption of doubtful powers.

A Diplomacy, asking for nothing but what is clearly right and submitting to nothing wrong.

No connection between the government and banks.

An ad valorem revenue tariff.

No public debt, either by the General Government or by the States, except for objects of urgent necessity.

No assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, either directly or indirectly, by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

No extensive system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, or by the States.

A constitutional barrier against improvident State loans.

The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

A gradual return from a paper credit system.

No grants of exclusive charters and privileges by special legislation, to banks.

No swindling corporations.

No connection between Church and State.

A preference for democrats over whigs for every office.

Acquiescence in the rule of the majority in all cases of party discipline.

No proscriptive for honest opinions.

For the aid to public education.

A "progressive" reformation of all abuses.

INIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The incorporation of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of November next, and continue sixteen weeks. The Faculty is composed as follows:

Geo. W. Edwards, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

M. L. Kerferd, M. D., Prof. of Matern Medicina.

Daniel Meeker, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Nicholas Hard, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

John C. Moore, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Tickets for the entire course \$8. Matriculation for \$5. Dissecting fees (optional) \$5. Good boarding in private families, including lighting and washing, can be had at \$1.50 per week.

Lasting, Sept. 26—28. D. MECKER, Dean.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE GRANTHAMS OF NEW YORK are specially desirous of a personal interview with visitors, and those who may visit the city of New York during the present season. The Company are prepared to offer UNPREDUCED INDUMENTS to parties who may prefer to pay the usual price of Agents for their services, but much better economy for a personal interview than "by letter."

The office is at No. 18 John street, upstairs; and gentlemen will find themselves interested by giving the company a call.

Please apply to me, an Agent, who can tell in person they can address by name post paid.

E. BARTON,
Secretary Grantham Company.

New York, Aug. 16, 1816.

WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY, BY LEE & JUDSON, 56 Cedar-st., New York.

The whole of the works wanted are to be rated

EXCLUSIVELY to the exhibition and sale of

PRINTED CALICOES.

TRADEMEN are invited to examine the extensive stock of this

Establishment, created for the special accommodation of Merchants, and others, who may visit the city of New York during the present season. The Company are prepared to offer UNPREDUCED INDUMENTS to parties who may prefer to pay the usual price of Agents for their services, but much better economy for a personal interview than "by letter."

The office is at No. 18 John street, upstairs; and gentlemen will find themselves interested by giving the company a call.

Please apply to me, an Agent, who can tell in person they can address by name post paid.

J. AXELL, Principal.

New York, July 1, 1816.

WAREHOUSE, 55 Pearl-st., New York.

THIS SPACIOUS Establishment, erected for the special accommodation of Merchants, in the very centre of the metropolis, provides every convenience for the safe storage of goods, and the prompt delivery of all articles, both inwards and outwards, to and from the American market, at the lowest rates of charges, and with the greatest facility.

At the land office at GREEN-BAY, commencing on Monday, the fourteenth day of December next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

"North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian,

Townships eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one,

Townships eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two,

Townships eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range three,

Townships eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range four,

Townships eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range five,

Townships eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range six,

Townships eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range seven,

Fractional townships twelve and thirteen, of range eight,

Townships twelve and thirteen, of range nine,

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